Old ENGLAND's Journal.

Vol. I. By J. FREEMAN, and a Society of ANTI-GALLICANS. Numb. 3.

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CÆSAR, in his *Commentaries*, takes notice of ſome *Britiſh* Merchants who reſided in ſome maritime Towns of *Gaul*; which neceſſarily ſuppoſes a Traffick between the two Nations; but what kind of Commerce they carried on, or what the Wares and Merchandize they exported or imported were, Hiſtorians have not mentioned.

From that Time till the Invaſion of *William the Conqueror*, we read but of few Fleets fitted out by the *Britiſh* Government, either for the Defence of this Kingdom, or for the Increaſe and Extenſion of Commerce. Not that the *Engliſh* were then, any more than now, regardleſs of either; but the Reaſon was, the Nation being then ſplit into ſeveral Monarchies, and the ſeveral Kings that governed the Iſland being at continual Wars among themſelves, every one found Employment enough to guard and defend his own Territory from the Encroachment of his Neighbour; ſo that the common Intereſt of the Whole was neglected, and the Realm in general expos'd to the Incurſions of every foreign Invader. And indeed to this Cauſe alone muſt be attributed the ſeveral Conqueſts that were made of this Iſland. For had either the *Britons* or *Saxons* been ſufficnietly aware, or given themſelves Leiſure to conſider, that the natural Strength of this Iſland muſt neceſſarily conſiſt in a ſtout Fleet, to be ready at all Events; it is highly probable that neither the *Danes* or *Normans* would ever have got Footing in this Land. King *Alfred* was ſo ſenſible of the Advantage of having a powerful Navy, that as ſoon as he was at Liberty from his inteſtine Wars, he fitted out a formidable Fleet, with which he kept the *Danes* at a Diſtance during the Remainder of his Reign; as has been before hinted.

In the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, and ſome of his immediate Succeſſors, we read of but few naval Expeditions; for the Monkiſh Writers (who indeed were almoſt the only Writers in thoſe Times) were ſo wholly employed in vindicating the Rights of the Church, and the Authority of their holy Father the Pope, that the Civil or Military Affairs of this Kingdom were of too ſmall a Moment to claim their Regard, except when they had any Influence upon the Eccleſiaſtical.

The chief Equipments for the Sea, in thoſe Times, were made, either for Expeditions to *Normandy*, the Security of which was then the principal Object thoſe Monarchs had in View, or for *Cruſades* to the *Holy Land*, for the Recovery of which out of the Hands of the Infidels, all the great Powers of *Europe* made it their Glory to enliſt themſelves.

Henry I. according to *Selden*, was the firſt *Engliſh* Monarh who aſſerted his Dominion over the Sea. He was undoubtedly a powerful and warlike Prince, and by his arms render'd himſelf formidable to all his Neighbours, none of whom of whom had a naval Force ſufficient to diſpute with him the Sovureignty of the Ocean.

That valiant Prince, *Richard* I. whoſe renowned Actions in the *Holy-War*, have render'd his Name glorious to all Poſterity, fitted out a noble Fleet for that Expedition. As the Laws and Ordinances to be obſerved by his Navy are pretty ſingular, I ſhall, for the Satisfaction of the curious Reader, give them, as I find them recorded by *Hoveden*, and *M. Paris*, in the following Terms. 'He who killeth any Perſon on Ship-board, was to be tied with him 'that was ſlain, and thrown into the Sea. 2. 'And if he killed him on Land, he was in like 'Manner to be tied with the Party ſlain, to be 'buried with him in the Earth. 3. He that 'was convicted by lawful Evidence, to draw 'out his Knife, or Weapon, with an Intent 'to ſtrike any Man, or that had ſtruck any 'one to the drawing of Blood, was to loſe 'his Hand. 4. Alſo, he that ſtruck any Perſon with his Hand, without Effuſion of Blood, 'was to be plunged into the Sea three Times. '5. He who ſpoke any opprobrious or contumelious Words, in reviling or curſing another, for ſo often as he reviled, was to pay 'ſo many Ounces of Silver 6. A Thief, or 'Felon, that had ſtolen, being lawfully convicted, was to have his Head ſhorn, and 'boiling Pitch poured upon it, and Feathers 'or Down ſtrewn upon the ſame, whereby he 'might be known, and ſo at the firſt Landing 'he came to, to be ſet on Shore.'

Now, altho' the Predeceſſors of K. *John* had brought the Royal Navy into great Reputation, yet none of them had hitherto laid Claim to that peculiar Diſtinction, the Honour of the Flag; a Diſtinction which is as much a Signature of the Sovereignty of the Seas to him who commands it, as a Crown and Scepter are of the Royalty of him that wears them. *John*, indeed, was a Prince who did many Things to the Diſhonour of himſelf and his Kingdom; yet in this, and ſome other Matters, he ſhewed a due Regard for the Honour of the Kingdom, and the Advantages of his Subjects. Being on a Time at *Haſtings*, conſulting with the Barons of the *Cinque-Ports* (who had the principal Charge in furniſhing Ships for the Royal Navy) and others of his Peers, it was conſider'd, that as the *Engliſh* had everywhere gained a Superiority at Sea, it was but juſt and proper that every other maritime Power ſhould be made to recognize and acknowledge that Pre-eminence whenever thereto required. Accordingly a Decree was made by the King and his Peers, 'That if the Governor or Commander of the King's Navy, 'in his naval Expedition, ſhall meet with any 'Ships or Veſſels whatſoever by Sea, either 'laden or empty; that ſhall refuſe to ſtrike 'their Sails, at the Command of the King's 'Governor, or Admiral, or Lieutenant, but 'make Reſiſtance againſt them who belong to 'his Fleet; that then they are to be reputed 'Enemies if they may be taken; yea, and their 'Ships and Goods confiſcated as the Goods of 'Enemies: And that tho' the Maſters or 'Owners of the Ship ſhall alledge afterwards, 'that the ſame Ship and Goods do belong to 'the Friends or Allies of our Lord the King. 'But that the Perſons, who ſhall be found in this 'Kind of Ships, are to be puniſhed with Im'priſonment at Diſcretion for their Rebellion:' Here then was laid the Foundation of our Claim to the Right of the Flag; a Claim, which, tho' often diſputed by ſome of our Neighbours when they became powerful by Sea, yet has always been obſtinately inſiſted on, and maintained by the *Engliſh*, in whatever Parts of the World they happened to be.

In the Beginnning of the Reign of *Henry* III. there was a ſmart Engagement with the *French* at Sea. The Commanders of the Fleet of the *Cinque-Ports*, hearing that *French* Troops were embarking at *Calais*, laid wait for them in their Paſſage, and gave them Battle. This Sea-engagement happened about the 24th of *Auguſt*, 1217. As the *Engliſh* had but forty and the *French* eighty large Ships, the King's Fleet durſt not attack them in the Front, but tacking about and getting to windward, they bore down upon them and made great Slaughter of them with their Arrows; but what contributed moſt to their Victory, was their having great Quantities of Quick-lime in Powder, which being caſt into the Air, was blown by the Wind into the *Frenchmen's* Faces and blinded them. The Commanders of the *Engliſh* were *Philip de Albeny* and *John Marſhall*. The *French* Admiral was one *Euſtace*, who from a Monk turned Pirate, and at laſt was made Admiral of the *French* Fleet. *M. Paris* ſays, *Richard*, baſe Son of K. *John*, cut off his Head.

Edward I. the next King, was ſo powerful at Sea, that he beat the *French* in ſeveral Engagements, and would not ſuffer the *Dutch* to fiſh on our Coaſts without Licenſe. Which brings to my Mind an ingenious Pamphlet I have read; intitled, *England's Path to Wealth and Honour, in a Dialogue between an* Engliſhman *and a* Dutchman. 1700. As Part of this Dialogue is appoſite for my Purpoſe, I will tranſcribe it for the Satisfaction of my Reader.

E. The Golden Mines of your Provinces, pray where do they lie?

D. In *Neptune*'s Store-pond, which the *Engliſh* call their Seas.

E. Our famous *Edgar*, with a Navy of 400 Sail, vindicated his Dominion in our adjacent Seas, and Records mention his Succeſſor *Canutus*, to have laid that antient Tribute, called *Dane-gelt*, upon all (whether Strangers or Denizens) trading on our Coaſts or Bays. *Egbert*, *Alfred*, and *Ethelred*, all ſtiled themſelves ſupreme Lords or Governors of the Ocean ſurrounding the *Britiſh* Shore. K. *John* challenged the Honour (or rather Duty) of the Flag, univerſally paid us, not barely as a Civility, but as a Right (*Debita Reverentia*) acknowledging our Title and Dominion. The famous Record *Pro hominibus Hollandiæ*, ſhews how obſequious your Anceſtors were, not only in acknowledging *Edward* I.'s Dominion on the Sea, but craving his Protection and Permiſſion to fiſh on the Coaſt of *England*. And had not the Sovereignty of the *Britiſh* Sea in fact been in the Crown of *England*, why did the Earls of *Holland* petition *Edward* III. and the *French* our *Henry* VI. for leave to fiſh there? And why did your Skippers purchaſe Licenſes from *Scarborough* Caſtle, before they preſumed to caſt a Net on the North Coaſts of *England*? Wherefore did *Philip* II. of *Spain*, obtain Licenſe of Q. *Mary* for his Subjects to fiſh on the North Coaſt of *Ireland* for the Term of twenty-one Years, for which was yearly paid one thouſand Pounds into the Exchequer of *Ireland*, as by the Records appears?

D. A Fig for your mouldy Records: I ſay the Sea is as free to fiſh in as—

E. —As the Roads of *Holland* are to travel in, where both Natives and Foreigners are forced to pay Paſſage-gelt,

D. Don't interrupt me Sir, I ſay the Sea is as free to fiſh in as the Air to breathe in; who doubts it may read our great *Hugo Grotius's Mare liberum*.

E. Grotius, in his *Sylvæ*, upon the Inauguration of K.. *James* (before he was converted by the Importunities of his Countrymen, ſpeaking his Thoughts freely, he ſays,

———Tria Sceptra profundi
In magnum coiere Ducem.

The Rights of the *Engliſh*, *Scottiſh*, and *Iriſh* Seas are united under one Scepter; neither is he ſatisfied with that bare Profeſſion;

Sume animos a Rege tuo qui dat jura mari.

Take courage from the King that giveth Laws to the Seas.

And in the ſame Book, in the Contemplation of ſo great a Power, he thus concludeth,

Finis hic eſt qui ſine caret, &c.

This is an End-beyond an End, a Bound that knows no Bounds, which even the Winds and Waves muſt ſubmit to.

And if you remember, when K. *James* obſerved your Encroachments, he enjoined his Ambaſſador, Sir *Dudley Carleton*, to expoſtulate

[*To be continued.*]

The History of our National Debts, and Taxes, &c. from the Revolution *to the present Time.*

ing a Number of Ships of War, they granted but 700,000 *l.* However, upon the whole they were pretty liberal in their Grants; for, by an Act of this Session, they granted to their Majesties all the Revenue, except Hearth-Money, which had Continuance on the 5th of *November*, preceding, from the 24th of *March* to the 25th of *December*, 1689, which may be reckoned near 900,000 *l.* By another Act they granted a present Aid to their Majesties of 68,820 *l.* 19 *s.* 1 *d. per* Month for six Months, which brought in, clear of all Charges, 400,875 *l.* 4 *s.* 5 *d.* 2 *q.* By a third Act they granted a *Twelve-penny Poll*, besides Quality; and a Tax upon Offices and Estates in Money; which brought in but 286,662 *l.* 16 *s.* 11 *d.* 2 *q.* By a fourth, they granted an Aid of Twelve-pence in the Pound for one Year, which brought in 495,604 *l.* 4 *s.* 9 *d.* And, by a fifth, they granted *an additional Excise*, from the 24th of *July*, 1689, for three Years, on Beer, Ale, Cyder, and other Liquors; but as there was no Clause of Credit, this was not properly an Anticipation of the publick Revenue by Authority of Parliament, tho' a Foundation was laid even in this Session for the pernicious Practice; for by an Act passed this Session, they mortgaged the seventh Branch of the old Revenue before-mentioned, for three Years, to pay the said 60,000 *l.* to King *Charles*'s Servants at three Payments: And the Residue of this Branch, together with the additional Excise just mentioned, and the sixth and eighth Branches of the old Revenue before-mentioned, they mortgaged in the first Place towards the Payment of the 600,000 *l.* to the *Dutch*, in full of their Bill of Costs, in assisting his Majesty to come into this Nation; but they did not go the Length of establishing an annual Interest to be paid upon either of these Mortgages, tho' we shall soon see that the very next Year they improved upon this Precedent, by beginning this wasteful and destructive Practice.

The first Sessions of this self-created Parliament was ended, or rather interrupted, on the 20th of *August*, by its being signified to them, that it was his Majesty's Pleasure that both Houses should severally adjourn themselves till the 20th of *September*, which they accordingly did; and they did not meet again to do Business until the 19th of *October* following; and even then, no Business was done; for a sudden Resolution was taken to put an End to the Sessions by a Prorogation: Accordingly on the 21st, the Parliament was prorogued, but assembled again, and a new Session was begun *October* 23.

SECT. IV. *W. & M. Par.* 1. *Sess.* 2.

In this next Session the following lumping Resolution was, on the 2d of *November*, agreed to, *viz.* 'That for 'the reducing of *Ireland*, and joining with their Majesties 'Allies abroad, in a vigorous Prosecution of the War 'against *France*, a Supply of *two Millions* should be grant 'ed to their Majesties.' As this was to be over and above the old Revenue by this Session continued, the Ways and Means for raising it were a Land-Tax of 2 *s.* in the Pound; and afterwards another of 1 *s.* in the Pound; a Review of the late Poll, with an additional Poll; and an Act for charging and collecting the Duties upon Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, at the Custom House. Now, as it was computed that the first 2 *s.* in the Pound would produce 1,400,000 *l.* this Session had no Occasion to authorise the borrowing of any Money; for the two Land-Taxes, if they had answered their Computation, would have produced more than they granted; but as we were now become not only Principals, but the chief Principals in the War upon the Continent against *France*, more Money was wanted than had been granted, and more, probably, than the Court could hope this Parliament would grant. For this Reason it was prorogued to *January* 7, soon after dissolved, and a new Parliament summoned to meet at *Westminster* on the 20th of *March* following.

SECT. V. *W. & M. Parl.* 2. *Sess.* 1.

As the chief Politic of King *William*'s Reign was to play the two Parties of *Whig* and *Tory* against one another, in order to make each in its Turn answer the Designs of the Court, and as many of the Whigs had been a little troublesome in the last Parliament, because they did not think themselves enough considered by him they thought a King of their own making, therefore it is probable, the Weight of the Court was at this new Election thrown into the Scale of the *Tories*; for a Majority of them were chosen Members of the House of Commons; and tho' that Party had generally declared against the Vacancy of the Throne, when that Question came before the Convention, yet now that they found some of their Leaders in high Favour at Court, they fell more plumb into all the Court Measures than the *Whigs* had done; for, *April* the *first*, they voted, that a Supply of 1,200,000 l. should be given to their Majesties for the public Occasions between that and *Michaelmas*, in prosecuting the War with *France*, and reducing *Ireland* with Speed and Vigour: And for raising the Sum, they first began to mortgage the public Revenue for a Term of Years, with an Authority to borrow Money at Interest upon the Mortgage they had made: for which Purpose two Acts of Parliament were this Sessions passed; the first entitled, *An Act for granting to their Majesties for their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them, certain Impositions upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors.*

By this Act, the Excise first granted in the 12th of King *Charles the Second* for his Life, (except Tea, &c.) was continued to their Majesties as in the Title, and they were enabled to borrow thereupon 500,000 *l.* at an Interest for Money lent before the 10th of *June* then next of 8 *l. per Cent.* for securing of which three-forth Parts of the said Excise was mortgaged from the 1st of *November*, 1690, to the 24th of *December*, 1693, in which Time it was supposed the whole, Principal and Interest, would be paid off.

To be continued.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hamburgh, Feb. 17. The Prussian Project of erecting a West-India Company occasions much Speculation here, that Prince having not an Inch of Ground in that Part of the World, and it being a fundamental Law of Europe, that all Trade with a foreign Colony shall be carried on by the Mother Country alone. His Ally, the Most Christian King, does not surely intend to make over to him his Claim to Tobago.

Hague, Feb. 27. Our Letters from Frankfort intimate that the Prussian Officers, who were recruiting there and in the neighbourhood, are all vanished, in Consequence of the Orders they have received to join their respective Corps. In the Palatinate all imaginable Vigour is used in carrying on their Military Preparations, under Pretence of a general Review which is to take Place early in the Spring; and in Alsace, Magazines are already forming for a Camp, which will consist chiefly of Cavalry.

A Foreign Minister here has received Advice from London, that since the Publication of the Answer to the King of Prussia's *Exposition des Motifs*, &c. no less than three Councils have been held, to consider of the Measures to be taken in case this Answer should not engage his Prussian Majesty to pay the Remainder of the Silesia Loan. These repeated Deliberations on this Subject seem to add Weight to the Reasonings of those Persons, who pretend that as some of the Cases complained of by the Court of Berlin have no real Existence, this Step may be only the Prelude to the Execution of some Design; they even go so far as to say, that his Prussian Majesty purposes to make good certain old Claims.

Paris, Feb. 23. We learn by our last Letters from Marseilles, that several Ships have been cast away in those Seas during the late tempestuous Weather, particularly upon the Coast of Sardinia, where a considerable Number of large Vessels, and small Craft, have been drove on Shore, and most of them dashed to Pieces.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Feb. 20.

"The Rumours of War come opportunely to call off the Attention of the Public from their Home Matters; but that of the Senate is immoveable. The former persuade themselves, that the Peace will not continue much longer. The Affairs of Europe, they say, become daily more embroiled. The Business of the Election is prosecuted with unrelenting Vigour: They want to force it by the Help of Confederacies; which will infallibly give Occasion to counter Leagues. These Leagues are perhaps already formed. This seems probable from the continual passing of Couriers between the allied Courts of Versailles, Berlin, and Stockholm. Besides, his Prussian Majesty wants Redress of certain Grievances; and though they are not all of equal Importance, still the Reparation will be made with Pain. They even talk of certain Pretensions which that Monarch has a Right to make. But these Claims are kept secret at present: A fit Opportunity, however, will discover them. In fine, say these People, there is great Talk here of Augmentation of Troops and Encampments, in Imitation of what is doing in other States; and tho' our Ministry are for Peace, the Circumstances, by which they must be determined, are not pacific. Our little intestine Broils will thus perhaps be absorbed in a foreign War; and one Evil be remedied by another.

"The Progress of more than one Negociation, begun within the last Year, is something very wretched. The System in fashion is, to conciliate all, and embrace more than they can hold. With what Facility was the Project of a Congress at Brussels formed? But with what Languor have the Conferences been carried on? And unless the Empress Queen make some Change in the Instructions sent to her Ministers with regard to the Tariff, the Difficulties that have hitherto retarded the Fruits of this Congress, will still continue."

Berlin, Feb. 24. We cannot as yet speak with Certainty of the King's Sentiments touching the Answer made by the British Court to his Reasons for detaining the Silesia Loan. His Majesty heard it read, as soon as he received it, with great Attention, and had afterwards a long Conference with the High Chancellor Cocceji.

Vienna, Feb. 17. The Empress-Queen perceiving the great Advantages which some Princes draw from their Militia, has given Orders that the Militia of Bohemia and Moravia be put under the same Regulations; and the like Orders 'tis expected, will be sent to all the hereditary Dominions. It has been intimated to the News-Writers of this City, that they cannot be too circumspect in their Conjectures with Regard to the Issue of the Difference between the Courts of Prussia and England.

Lisbon, Jan. 26. The intended Marriage of the second Infanta, with the Archduke Joseph of Austria, is most agreeable to all Ranks in this Kingdom. The six French Men of War that lately arrived at the Mouth of our River, are sailed again. 'Tis still confidently reported, that they are bound to the East-Indies, and that M. de la Bourdonnaye is on board.

Paris, Feb. 24. Of the three Camps that are to be formed in the Spring, the first will be in Alsace; the second in Lorrain, and the third near Compeigne.

Hague, March 1. Yesterday there was a numerous Court at the House in the Wood, to compliment the Princess Governante on the Anniversary of the Princess Caroline's Birth Day, who then entered her eleventh Year. We hear the Household of the Prince Stadtholder will speedily be formed; and proper Persons appointed to take Care of his Education.

A Scheme has been proposed to convert the Money arising from the Sale of Offices into a Fund for paying Annuities for Life to such of the Public Creditors as are of the Age of Forty or upwards, Inhabitants of this Province, upon very easy Terms, accepting Obligations instead of Money; which it is hoped will prove an acceptable and effectual Method of gradually discharging a great Part of our Debt, without levying any new Imposition, or creating any new Officers of the Revenue, who may be a dead Weight upon the State.

Paris, Feb. 23. The Earl of Albemarle having received his Court's Answer to the *Exposition of the Motives* of that of Berlin, has communicated it to the Ministry, declaring, as his Britannick Majesty's Ministers in other Courts are ordered to do, that his Master hoped it would contribute to undeceive his Prussian Majesty in the Grounds of the Difference, that it may be brought to an amicable Decision, agreeably to the Sentiments which that Monarch was pleased to express towards the English Nation.

On the 14th was celebrated, with due Devotion, Splendour and Rejoicings, his Majesty's Birth Day, when he entered his 44th Year.

Lisbon, Jan. 26. By the Account come in the Janeiro Fleet, the Disputes between our People and the Spaniards about Nuova Colonia, run so high that it is apprehended the Difficulties of settling the Limits will be a long-winded delay to the Cession of the City and District of Santo Sacramento to the Spaniards: Nor is it much Matter, as they tricked us out of it in the late pusillanimous Administration.

Naples, Feb. 6. On the 25th of last Month, a whole Street of forty Houses fell down; some say that the continual Rains we had for a Fortnight before had undermined the Foundations, while others attribute it to the Shock of an Earthquake.

Paris-a-la-main, March 2. We learn from Genoa, that their Letters from Bastia, of the 24th past, import, that the Affairs of Corsica are more embarrass'd than ever, the Rebels insisting on the King's withdrawing his Troops; and that the Republick had petitioned to have the advantageous and strong Posts assigned them, delivered to it, which were consigned to them at the Time they put themselves under his Majesty's Protection.

Monsieur Guisard, Commissary of War, having sent a Boat laden with Provisions, to the Island of Rossa, the Inhabitants not only hindered the Crew from landing them, but beat them severely into the Bargain, because they were designed for an Entertainment of Mirth and Grandeur, which the unhappy Circumstances of the People in general, renders averse to all Balls, Operas, and other publick Festivities.

The same Letters say, that one Day last Week four Persons of Eminence in that State died suddenly, which occasioned various Conjectures.

On Wednesday last an Arret of the Court of Parliament condemned a Letter printed and entitled, *Observations upon the Arrets of Parliament of the 24th of October 1752, and the 26th of January 1753*, which was torn and burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, as seditious, injurious to the King, and derogatory to all Civil Authority.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 27. Saturday last, 30 Men and Women from the Prison and Correction House here, were carried to Leith under a Guard, and put aboard the Alliance, George Fortune, Master, bound for *Maryland*, having indented as Servants for that Colony. Among them was the famous Parker, who was formerly transported for being concerned with Serjeant John Young in forging Bank Notes, but had returned from Transportation.

Wednesday was se'nnight the River Tweed was dried up near Peebles, from six in the Morning till six at Night, the Current being entirely suspended during that Time, of which many Persons were Eye-Witnesses.

The Thursday after a young Woman perished in the Snow near Linlithgow, and on Sunday her Body was found.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, Feb. 24. The Prosper, Holbrooke, from this Port, arrived at Jamaica, was on the 14th of December, near the East End of Hispaniola, boarded by a Spanish Guarda Costa of 12 Carriage, 13 Swivel Guns, and 125 Men, who after searching her, and finding no Goods, took from her such of the spare Rigging as they pretended to want, and then let her go.

Norwich, March 3. Wednesday last one Nathaniel Springall, of Trowse Millgate, Worsted Weaver, was committed to Goal, for further Examination, for cruelly using William Brewer, his Apprentice, so that his Life is thought to be in Danger.

Newcastle, March 3. Last Sunday Night about twelve, a sudden and terrible Fire broke out in Mrs. Rutter's Malting in this Town, which in two Hours entirely consumed the same, with a considerable Quantity of Malt therein; but happily spread no further. The Brewery with other Lofts, and a large Quantity of Malt, which were contiguous to it, received no Damage.

On Thursday eight Sailors, being the Crew of the Turpin, the smuggling Cutter, taken by Capt. O'Brian, &c. last Week, were committed to Newgate.

We hear from Warcop in Westmoreland, that in the Night of the 1st Instant, the People there were greatly alarm'd by the Flight of Rockets and Squibs, firing of Guns, &c. and loud Acclamations, which were seen and heard at some Distance. They at first apprehended a sudden Invasion, but were soon inform'd, that a Company of Youngsters had assembled themselves, and batter'd down a Smith's Shop, and mortally wounded two Landlords.

Last Monday upwards of 4000 Gentlemen and Ladies assembled at Seaton Delaval to see the Performance of the Rope-Dancers and Tumblers there.

We have Advice from Warkworth, that on Wednesday se'nnight in the Afternoon, Andrew Riddle, a Gardener of that Place, told his Wife he would go into the Garden and drain off some Water therein; but not returning, the Family went to seek for him, and, to their great Surprize, found him in the Summer-house with his Throat cut from Ear to Ear.

Worceſter, March 11 Yeſterday Morning a young Woman, ſaid to be a Follower of the Methodiſts, being in a deſpairing Way, threw herſelf into our River, and was drowned.

On Friday laſt, about twelve o'Clock, Mr. Thomas Eden of Daſcot, went up into his Corn Chamber for a Rope to lend a Neighbour to pull down a Tree with; where with a Caſe Knife he cut his Throat from Ear to Ear, threw the Knife on the Window, and fell back, in which Poſture he was found by one of his Servants: As he was a man of a fair Character, his Friends are much ſurprized and concerned at his unhappy Cataſtrophe; he has left a Widow and four Children to bemoan his loſs.

Margate, March 2. Yeſterday [after Poſt] came up three Smuggling Boats, ſuppoſed to be laden with Brandy and other accuſtom'd Goods. Two of the Tideſmen belonging to this Place went out in the Evening, and ſeized ten half Anchors of Brandy, as they were running them aſhore; but the Smugglers got off with the reſt of their Cargoes

Glouceſter, March 3. On Sunday Night one Margaret Lattimore, aged eighty, who kept a Publick Houſe at Frampton Cottrel, near Briſtol, going, as is ſuppoſed, to Bed in the Dark, fell down Stairs and diſlocated her Neck; and next Morning was found with her Head doubled under her. Notwithſtanding her great Age, ſhe would ſuffer no Perſon to live with her.

We hear that the Diſtemper amongſt the Horned Cattle now rages at a Village in North Wiltſhire, called Corſton, near Malmeſbury, on the Confines of Glouceſterſhire; and that many Cattle have died thereof. 'Tis thought it was brought thither by Cattle drove out of Warwickſhire, without proper Certificates.

SHIP NEWS.

Graveſend, March 6. *Paſs'd by Gregorius, Muller, from Bremen.*

Falmouth, March 3. *Arrived the William, Brown, from Briſtol.*

Plymouth, March 4. *Came in the Adventure, James, for Oſtend; Gurney of Yarmouth, Parſons, from Cork; Hannah, Yalloly, from Newcaſtle; Newcaſtle, Vinterman, from ditto. Sailed the Lamb, and ſeveral Coaſters. Wind S.*

Cowes, March 5. *Came in Houlton, Bell, from Cette, for Rotterdam; and Vertue, Wagg, from Rotterdam. Calm.*

The Rialto, Landiſield, from London, is arrived at Legborn.

Tuſcany, Reed, from Lisbon, at Venice.
Triton, Turner, from London, at Naples.
Beverley, Lowe, from Africa, at Leverpool.
Appledore, Nichols, from New England, at Exeter.
Virginia Packet, Aiſleby, from Virginia, at Briſtol.
Britannia, Howlatſon, from London, at Barcelona.
Nancy, Jeſſup, from Salve; Goodman, Haggarty, and Chriſtopher, ——, from Carthagena; Anne, Gaſne, from Lisbon; Lothain, Brisban, from Cadiz; and Poſtboy, Stewart, from Plymouth, at Alicant.
Thomas, Watſon, from Liverpool, at Barcelona.
Prince, William, Valentine, from ditto, at Africa.

LONDON.

Extract of an Act of Parliament, made the 15th Year of his preſent Majeſty, entitled, An Act for more effectual preventing the Counterfeiting of the Current Coin of this Kingdom, and uttering and paying falſe and counterfeit Coin.

Amongſt other Things it is enacted, that from and after the 29th of Sep. 1752, whoever ſhall make, coin or counterfeit any Braſs or Copper Money, commonly called a Halfpenny or a Farthing, ſuch Perſon offending therein, and his, her, and their Aiders, Abetters, and Procurers, being thereof convicted, by ſuch like Evidences, and in ſuch Manner as is now uſed and allowed againſt any Offenders for counterfeiting the lawful Coin: And it is farther enacted, that from and after the 29th of Sep. aforeſaid, if any one do make, coin, or counterfeit any Braſs or Copper Money, commonly called a Halfpenny or Farthing, ſuch Perſon offending therein, and his, her, or their Aiders, Abetters, and Procurers, being thereof convicted, ſhall ſuffer two Years Impriſonment, and ſhall find Surety for his good Behaviour for two Years more, to be computed from the End of the firſt two Years, &c.

And any Informer, he, ſhe, or they, ſhall have from the Sheriff of the County or City, where ſuch Conviction ſhall be made, the Sum of ten Pounds within one Month after Conviction, &c.

It has been generally expected that ſome ſteps would be taken towards recalling Britiſh ſubjects from foreign ſervice, eſpecially ſuch whoſe labour abroad may prove pernicious to their country: but inſtead of that, we have the pleaſure to find, that if Foreigners want more hands to raiſe their natives to a level with ours, we can ſpare them a freſh ſupply, without any danger or detriment to ourſelves; witneſs the number of ſhip carpenters lately diſcharged, which is as follows: At Portſmouth 98——Plymouth 145——Chatham 74——Woolwich 93——Deptford 68——Sheerneſs 6——Total 449. Beſides a great many other artificers in his Majeſty's Yards and docks. —— From whence we may reaſonably conclude, that the peace of Europe reſts on a ſolid foundation, even ſo *high*, as to be ſcarcely diſcernable with the help of a Teleſcope.

According to private Letters from Marſailes and Toulon, repeated orders have been received to have all the Veſſels building and repairing, at the laſt mentioned Port, ready to put to Sea by the firſt of May, which occaſions variaty of Speculations, more eſpecially conſidering the great Aſſiduity with which the Spaniards are arming and fortifying in Catalonia, and the Pains they have taken to render Barcelona the ſtrongeſt Place in all the Mediterranean.

Sunday his Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, Prince Edward, Duke of Cumberland, Princeſs Auguſta, and Prince Henry, were at the Chapel Royal, and heard an excellent Sermon from theſe Words, *Be Temperate, be Sober*; afterwards there was a grand Drawing Room, and the Princeſs Amelia dined with the Princeſs Dowager at Leiceſter Houſe.

Monday being the Birth-Day of her Serene Highneſs Louiſa Princeſs of Heſſe, youngeſt Daughter of his preſent Majeſty, who enters into the 31ſt Year of her Age, his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on the Occaſion.

Orders are given for the Court of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, to go out of Mourning on Sunday the 25th Inſtant.

Monday his Majeſty walked in the Green Park for above an Hour, attended by the Duke of Marlborough and the Earl of Lincoln.

A Bill is ordered into Parliament, for regulating the Number of Alehouſes in England, and for the more eaſy convicting thoſe ſelling Ale and other Liquors without Licence.

We hear that a Sum will be granted by Parliament, to be diſtributed among ſuch Chaplains as ſerved in his Majeſty's Navy, during the late War, and are not otherwiſe provided for. Moſt of theſe Gentlemen were left deſtitute of any Support, when their Ships were paid off, and they are the only Officers in his Majeſty's Service, for whom no Proviſion is made, when diſcharged; and when employed, they are of no more Expence to the Nation than an ordinary Sailor, the reſt of their Pay ariſing from Deductions out of the Men's Pay. Soon after the Concluſion of the Peace having preſented a Petition to his Majeſty, repreſenting their diſtreſſed Circumſtances, and humbly imploring to be Partakers of the ſame Advantages that their Brethren the Chaplains of the Army and Marines were; his Majeſty referred their Petition to the Lords of the Treaſury; but their Lordſhips finding their Service more properly cognizable by the Lords of the Admiralty, the Petitioners waited on their Lordſhips, who, we hear, have been pleaſed to recommend their Caſe, as Objects deſerving Relief. After the Peace of Utrecht the Parliament granted Queen Anne 3000l. to be diſtributed among the Chaplains of the Navy that were unprovided for.

It is reported that the ſeveral Regiments of Foot, as well on the Engliſh as the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, will be augmented.

A great Number of Recruits are ordered to be raiſed, to reinforce the Garriſons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

Amongſt the Benefactions on Friday at Merchant Taylors Hall for the Small-pox Hoſpital, Sir Robert Ladbrook, Knt. and Alderman gave a Bank Note of 50l.

On Sunday the Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan appear'd at St. James's, with a moſt ſplendid equipage, entirely in a new Taſte.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, and his new-married Lady, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and were moſt graciouſly receiv'd.

They write from Paris, that the Earl of Albemarle having received his Court's Anſwer to the *Expoſitions of the Motives* of that of Berlin, has communicated it to the Miniſtry, declaring, as his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſters in other Courts are ordered to do, that his Maſter hoped it would contribute to undeceive his Pruſſian Majeſty in the Grounds of the Difference, that it may be brought to an amicable Deciſion, agreeably to the Sentiments which that Monarch was pleaſed to expreſs towards the Engliſh Nation.

We learn from Copenhagen, that his Daniſh Majeſty has granted to ſeven Perſons of diſtinguiſhed Character and Abilities, Penſions of five hundred Crowns per Annum each, who are Inhabitants of the City of Berghen and Drontheim in Norway, in Conſideration of their applying themſelves to the Diſcovery of the moſt probable Means of leſſening the Inconveniencies reſulting from the Rigour of the Climate, deviſing cheap and practicable Methods for meliorating the Soil, and pointing out the moſt expeditious Ways of peopling the Vallies in the interior Parts of that Kingdom.

Letters from Franckfort adviſe, that the Pruſſian Officers, who were recruiting there in the Neighbourhood, are all departed in Conſequence of the Orders they have received to join their reſpective Corps. Military Preparations are vigorouſly carrying on in the Palatinate, under Pretence of a general Review which is to take Place early in the Spring; and in Alſace Magazines are already forming for a Camp.

A Letter from Morgan in Wales, dated Feb. 20, adviſes, that on the 16th at Night, a Veſſel was caſt away on the Morgan Sands, whereby Capt. Vaughan, of Swanſey, and all the Crew, with upwards of twenty Paſſengers periſhed.

Tueſday the Ground in Channel Row, Weſtminſter, was meaſured, in order to have the old Houſes pulled down, a handſome Street being intended to be built thereon.

By a Ship arrived in the River from Carolina, we have Advice that all the Veſſels that go from St. Euſtatia and Curaccoa, are well arm'd, and give no Quarters to any Spaniards they meet with in their Paſſage.

Tueſday, according to annual Cuſtom, on the Tolling of the Great Bell in Weſtminſter-Abby, the Cook belonging to the College there, preceeded by the Deans, Beadle, and other Officers, went in his proper Habiliments into the King's School, with a Pancake in a Pay, which he endeavour'd to toſs over a Beam in that School.

The ſame Day the Conſtables and Beadles of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter diſperſed all the People aſſembled according to annual Cuſtom to throw at Cocks, but notwithſtanding their Vigilance, a Man had his Eye beat out in Jermyn-Street with a Cock-Stick.

About Eight on Monday Morning, two Footpads came up to the Toll-man at New-croſs Turnpike, as he was ſtanding at the Gate; one of whom preſented a Caſe-Knife to him and demanded his Money; but the Toll-man calling out Thieves, it alarm'd ſome Labourers who were at work in a Field juſt by, and the Villains were both immediately taken.

On Sunday Night two Men in Stepney Fields beat another ſo deſperately, that he died next Morning, at his Lodgings in Ratcliff Highway.

Friday ſe'nnight early in the Morning, ſome Rogues ſtole out of a Watch Houſe in Bartholomew Cloſe, the Conſtable's Chair, a Gallon Pot, and the Houſe Lanthorn.

On Saturday Night about 8 o'Clock, a Man was attacked in St. George's Fields, by two Footpads, who robbed him of two Shillings and Sixpence, and beat him in a cruel Manner.

Monday Sarah Ruſſel, was by Alderman Chitty committed to the Poultry Compter, on the Oath of William Harriſon, for robbing him on Sunday Night of a Silver Watch.

On Saturday Night one of the Prince of Wales's Servants had his Houſe in Oxenden-ſtreet broke open, and robbed of Linnen to a conſiderable Value.

Monday Morning a poor Chimney-Sweeper's Boy about eight Years old, was found almoſt periſhed with Cold at Charing-Croſs; he ſaid his Maſter was run away, and he did not know where to go for a Lodging; the proper officers were ſent for to take care of him.

Tueſday a poor Man dropt down dead in the Privy Garden, Whitehall.

They write from Dundee, that in the late Storm four Men going Northward from that Town, went off the Road and periſhed in the Snow. Three of them were found together, and the other at ſome Diſtance from the reſt.

Monday Elizabeth Swanſton was committed to New-Priſon by Mr. Juſtice Fielding, for ſtealing out of the Dwelling Houſe of Morgan Tate, fifty Guineas in Gold, the Property of the ſaid Morgan.

The ſame Day Ann Briſtol was committed to the ſame Place by the ſame Gentleman for ſtealing a great Quantity of Wearing Apparel, and other Things, the Property of Catherine Ward.

As was James Lee to the ſame Place, for ſtealing upwards of eight Pounds in Money, and a large Quantity of Linnen and Wearing Apparel, out of the Dwelling Houſe of Patrick Martin.

Monday was committed to the Gatehouſe one John Farmer, for ſtealing a live Pig, the Property of Mrs. Wills. The above Perſon about a Month ago was committed, for ſtealing a Seat out of a Chair.

Mr. Joſeph Smith, formerly a wholeſale Grocer in Canon-ſtreet, who died lately, hath by his Will left a legacy of one hundred Pounds to the Stock or Fund, commonly called the Diſſenter's Fund.

Saturday Night John Humphreys, one of the King's Porters on the Keys, was attacked by a Soldier on Tower-hill, who demanded his money, but he having a Dog with him who ſtood in his Defence, the Ruffian made off without robbing him.

Laſt Week a Greenwich Penſioner was found almoſt dead in Deptford Road and carried Home in a Chair, where being recovered, he told them that he had been knocked down and ſeverely beat by two Footpads, who robbed him of four Guineas.

Saturday a ſevere Battle was fought between two Watermen at Hungerford ſtairs: the cauſe was thus, the one found the other in Bed with his Wife, upon which Words aroſe, and it was agreed they ſhould fight, and the beſt Man to have the Woman; when after fifteen Minutes bruiſing the Huſband gave out, and according to contract reſigned his Wife.

Monday John Mooney was ſent to Woodſtreet Compter, being charged with ſtealing ſome Malt Sacks from Mr. Dickenſon's Brewhouſe in Chick-lane.

On Sunday laſt Philip Taber was committed to the New Goal Southwark, by Sir William Richardſon, Knt. charged with ſtealing one ſilver Table Spoon, value ten Shillings, the Property of Mr. Thomas Cook, out of his Dwelling Houſe at Richmond in Surrey.

Monday John Murphy was committed to the ſaid Goal for farther Examination, by William Clark, Eſq; charged on a violent Suſpicion with ſtealing Wearing Apparel, &c.

Tueſday Robert Hunt was committed to the Gatehouſe by Benjamin Cox, Eſq; for feloniouſly ſtealing from James Devoy, a Pair of Silver Buckles, and a Silk Handkerchief.

Monday in the Afternoon, nine Men were taken into Cuſtody in Moorfields, for toſſing up and Gambling, by pricking at the Garter, and being taken before a Magiſtrate, five were diſcharged, and four committed to New Priſon as common Gamblers.

Tueſday a Man ſtood on the Pillory oppoſite Nightingale-lane in Eaſt-Smithfield, for keeping a diſorderly Houſe, and is to remain twelve Months in Newgate.

On Saturday two Men belonging to the Clothworkers Alms Houſes, Iſlington, were attacked by two Footpads, near Frog-lane, who took from one of them 2 s. 6 d. and the other 2 d.

Laſt Saturday Night between Eight and Nine, as Mr. Jenty, Surgeon, of Fetter-Lane, was croſſing Groſvenor-ſquare, he was ſuddenly ſeized by a Man and a Lad, who took from him about five Guineas and his Caſe of Inſtruments. The young Fellow recollecting, as is ſuppoſed, that he had been concerned for Mr. Jenty, in ſecuring ſome of the Criminals executed at Tyburn, returned the Inſtruments at his Deſire, and called to his Accomplice to return the Money, for he was known by the Gentleman: but the other not regarding him, they both made off together.

On Saturday laſt Thomas Brown was committed to New Priſon by Mr. Juſtice Fielding, for returning from Tranſportation.

When his Majesty went to the House on Thursday there were the greatest Concourse of People in St. James's Park; that has been known for many Years; his Majesty was drawn by his Dun Horses, and they went so slow that every one had the Pleasure of seeing him as he passed by.

One of the Dancing Bears was at the Horse Guards Gate, and as the Coach passed by, got upon his Hind Legs, and held a long Staff between his fore Feet; at which his Majesty laugned very heartily.

We are assured that proper Regulations will be made this Sessions, for the better Cultivation and Improvement of the Island of Jamaica, and a Sum granted for repairing and augmenting its Fortifications.

It is said that in Case his Prussian Majesty makes no Abatement in his Demands, but in stopping the whole Sum claimed in his Exposition of Motives, England's Guaranty of Silesia will be null and void.

A Brief for Sufferers by Fire, at Northincoles, in the County of Lancaster, has passed the Great Seal.

As also a Brief for Sufferers by Fire, at Watlington, in the County of Oxford.

One Night last Week, between Eleven and Twelve, as Mr. Bullock, an eminent Brewer was returning from London, to his House, at Stratford Green, on Horseback, he was attacked by two Footpads, who seized the Horse's Bridle and demanded his Money. Mr. Bullock giving one of them a Blow with the Butt End of his Whip, his Horse took Fright, and carried him off. When he had galloped about twenty Paces, he heard two Pistols fired, which luckily missed him.

On Tuesday Night an eminent Cheesemonger and an eminent Butcher near St. James's Market, in a Fit of Gaming play'd till one won the other's Coat, and the Winner obliged the other to send for another Coat to go home with.

There are six Ton of Halfpence striking at the Tower, and are sold at 10l. 12 s. per Hundred Weight, which is an Advance of two Shillings in the Hundred, occasioned by the pressing Demand for them.

We since hear that the above Account is without Foundation.

On Monday last a large Quantity of French Cambricks were seized at a Milliner's near Exeter-Exchange in the Strand; which belonged to a Woman who lodged in the House, and used the Dunkirk Trade.

Wednesday in the Afternoon four Custom-house Officers seized upwards of an hundred Pounds Worth of Dresden Porcelaine at a China Shop near St. James's.

Wednesday at a Court of Directors of the India-Company, Capt. Baker, of the Stafford, Capt. Cush, of the Tavistock, and Capt. Purling, of the Sandwich, bound for Bombay, took their Leave of the said Gentlemen. At the same Time Capt. Haldine was sworn in Commander of the Prince Edward, bound for Bombay.

On Sunday last the Dispatch Man of War, Capt. Veal, arriv'd at Falmouth, from Milford.

Last Week a Woman big with Child, and very genteelly dress'd, went to an eminent Tradesman's House at Richmond in Surry, and took Lodgings for her lying in there, sent for a Man-Midwife and a Nurse to attend her when she should have Occasion for them, agreed with them directly, but the Day following she found Means to break open a Drawer in her Bed-Chamber, and took out of it fifteen Crown Pieces, and two Gold Rings, and got clear off.

About 8 o'Clock on Monday Night a Fire broke out of a Charcoal Warehouse in Mouldmakers Row, St. Martin's le Grand, which did considerable Damage.

We hear that the Riding Officers in Essex, Kent, and Sussex, have received Orders to be very diligent to prevent Smuggling; and that the Cruizers are order'd to watch narrowly all foreign Ships hovering about our Coasts.

Wednesday a Man was committed to Newgate, for attempting to commit a Rape on the Body of a young Woman whom he had forced into a a House of ill Fame.

Thursday Virtue Hall, the Girl who was Evidence against Mother Wells, and Mary Squires, in the Affair relating to Elizabeth Canning, swore before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, that all she had sworn upon the Trial was false; whereupon she was committed to the Compter till this mysterious Affair can be looked into.

And we hear that by Wednesday's Post there arrived at the Lord Mayor's Office, nine Affidavits from Persons of Credit in Wiltshire; setting forth, that Mary Squires the Gipsey, under Sentence of Death in Newgate, was in that County at the Time of the Robbery and cruel Treatment of Elizabeth Canning; and that, if there should be occasion, the Neighbourhood, from whence these Affidavits came, is ready to send up many more. Thursday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor waited on the Duke of Newcastle to lay the Matter before his Grace.

Within these few Days two Undertakers have been fined five Pounds each, for not producing (agreeable to act of Parliament in that Case made and provided, a Certificate of the Corpse being buried in Woollen.

Last Week in the Croud, by the Court of Common-Pleas, an eminent Surgeon in Park-place had his Pocket pick'd of upwards of 9 l.

On Friday se'nnight as Farmer Stone, of Hayes near Uxbridge, was returning from Town to Hayes, he was robbed by three Footpads well armed, of upwards of 30 s. in Silver.

We hear that Mr. Talbot, of Emberton in Bucks, intends to sue the County for the Loss he sustained by being robbed on the 17th past, between Four and Five in the Afternoon, in Livers-Ockle-Lane in the Hundred of Broxash in Herefordshire, by a Highwayman, of two Boxes of Buckinghamshire Lace, commonly called Thread, or Bone Lace, of the Value of 259l. a Silver Watch and 10 s. in Money.

Last Week two Gentlemen in a Coach were robbed by four fellows on Cambridge Heath.

A Jacksmith near St. Clement's Church having had some Words with his Apprentice, and chastis'd him, the Master missing his Boy on Saturday Morning last, upon Search found him hang'd in his Bed-Chamber; but cutting him down, and having him instantly blooded, there are hopes of his Recovery.

On Saturday one Griffith was committed to New-Prison for Burglary; he was an Accomplice with John Higgins, now under Sentence of Death in Newgate for the same Crime.

Tuesday Night about 9 o' Clock a Gentleman as he was going down Snow Hill, at the End of Turnagain Land, a Fellow snatch'd off his Hat and ran down towards the Fleet-Market, and got clear off

Wednesday Philip Cox was by Henery Fielding, Esq; committed to Newgate, on the Oath of Sage Primald, for violently assaulting the said Sage on the King's Highway, and dragging her through the Streets to the Watch-house of St. Martin's in the Fields, and there imprisoning her and forcibly detaining her in Prison for a long time without any lawful Cause whatsoever against the Peace.

One of the Footpads who stopt the Chaise and Pair on Sunday Evening in Pancras Walk, after firing twice at Mr. Alexander's Coachman, who at first could not stop his Horses, and robbing the Gentleman, had the Impudence to change his own Hat for a Gentleman's new laced one; telling him, that he would have him take Care he was not taken up on Suspicion of a Robbery, for that it was not an Hour since he took it from another Person; but that if he was so unlucky, he (the Footpad) should hear of it, and would bring him off.

Tuesday John Grant was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, for taking five Baskets out of a Turner's Shop in Princess-street, St. Ann's.

We hear from Trim in Ireland that a Gentlewoman near that Place, was tapped by Mr. Thomas Crawley, and she discharged at once eighty seven Pints of Water,

A few Days ago a Cobler in the city of Dublin, having some Words with his Wife at the Wake of his Child, took up the dead Infant by the Heels, from the Table where it lay, and beat her about the Head with it, in a brutish Manner; and, it is thought, he would have murdered her, had it not been for the Interposition of some Persons, who could not bear to see the Inhumanity of such a Villain.

They write from Belfast, that in the Night of the 14th the House of Richard Cole, Drover, situate near the White Rock on the Black Mountain in the Parish of Belfast, was broke open, and the said Richard, a Woman, and Child (being all the Persons in the House) most barbarously murdered; and the House afterwards robbed and set on Fire.

Thursday a Woman big with Child was found dead in the Road between Tyburn and Paddington, by a Gentleman who was riding that Way, who ordered her to be carried into a House, and sent for a Surgeon, who opened a Vein, but could fetch no Blood: It appears she was run over by a Cart or Dray, the Mark of such a Wheel being upon her Breast.

The same Day John Burton, Isaac Walsh and Stephen Sims, were committed to New-prison by Justice Withers, being charged with divers Street-Robberies.

Mr. Keith's Chapel in May-Fair, Hyde-Park Corner, where the Marriages are performed by Virtue of a Licence on a Crown Stamp and Certificate for a Guinea, is opposite to the great Chapel, and within ten Yards of it.

Several Persons belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many others, supposing the Marriages to be detrimental to their Interest, have made it their Business to rave and clamour, but in such a Manner as not to deserve an Answer, because every Thing they have said tends only to expose their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Sense and Understanding. The Way to May Fair Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-street, and down Clarges-street, and turn on the left Hand.

BANKRUPTS.

William Cooke of Basing-Lane, London, Merchant.

Henery Clapcott, Bedford-Street, Holborn, Bedstead-Maker.

John Ellis, of Brecknock; Mercer.

Edward Burry, late of Barbican, Tobacconist.

Samuel Pulley, of Canon-street, Wollen Draper.

William Arnold, late of Weymouth and Melcomb Regis, in Dorsetshire, Apothecary.

Michael Bland, of London, Broker.

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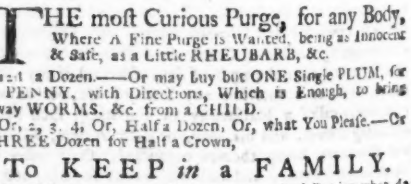

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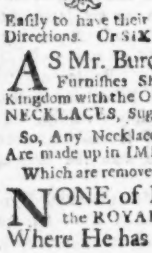

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